

reviews

THE NEGRO IN AMERICA: A BIBLIOGRAPHY. Second Edition, Compiled by Mary L. Fisher, With a Foreword by Thomas F. Pettigrew. Cambridge, Harvard University Press. 1970. \$10.00.

In the Fall, 1966, issue of *MASJ* I enthusiastically reviewed Elizabeth W. Miller's *The Negro in America: A Bibliography*. This excellent reference guide surveyed the voluminous literature—primarily journal articles—dealing with Black America that had been published between 1954 and 1966. Four years later, as materials on this subject have proliferated even more widely, Mary L. Fisher has compiled a more comprehensive second edition, emphasizing particularly materials published through February, 1970. Comprised of nearly twice the number (6,500) of entries contained in the first edition, the scope of this edition has been substantially revised and expanded. Greater attention is devoted especially to history and the arts—categories that were, reflecting its strong social scientific orientation, slighted in the first edition. An expanded "Guide to Further Research" provides extensive information on many sources of data available in the United States. In the absence of an adequate bibliographical index of recent publications, this invaluable research guide is most welcome, and it immediately becomes an indispensable tool for those interested in any facet of the experience of Black people in the United States.

NRV

NEGROES, BALLOTS, AND JUDGES: *National Voting Rights Legislation in the Federal Courts*. By Donald S. Strong. University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press. 1968. \$5.00.

This book is a brief study of the legal situation in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana that made the Voting Rights Act of 1965 a necessity. The author points out the ways in which the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 were circumvented in these three states and the failure of these acts to increase significantly the number of registered Black voters. The most interesting (although not the best documented) section of the book is a discussion of "The Segregationist Judge" in which the author examines the ways that federal judges in the South managed to frustrate the federal government's attempts to enforce the voting laws of 1957 and 1960. The author concludes that the 1965 act was a giant step forward in securing voting rights for Black people.

Northern Illinois University

Robert Schneider

BLACK EXODUS: *Black Nationalism and Back-to-Africa Movements, 1890-1910*. By Edwin S. Redkey. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1969. \$10.00.

This thoroughly-researched and lucidly-written treatment of Black nationalist movements is a valuable addition to the works on Afro-American history covering the period from the end of Reconstruction to World War I. The life-long work in behalf of emigration to Africa of Henry McNeal Turner—African Methodist Episcopal bishop, politician, and Black nationalist—forms the central theme of the book.

In addition, several neglected topics are explored. The continuing, but declining, role of the American Colonization Society in African emigration and the settlement of Liberia is one such topic. More important are the insights provided on Black nationalism as a response to post-Reconstruction oppression, the activities of Black nationalist leaders, and the continuity of African emigration ideologies among Afro-Americans.

University of Missouri, Columbia

Arvarh E. Strickland

ELY: *Too Black, Too White*. By Ely Green, edited by Elizabeth N. and Arthur Ben Chitty. Amhurst: University of Massachusetts Press. 1970. \$10.00.

Born in 1893, son of an affluent White father and a Black Servant, Ely Green was from childhood forced into "the third path of segregation." His diaries record his conflicts with both Blacks and Whites from his childhood in Tennessee, through his young manhood in Texas mansions and oilfields and his war years in France, up to his later years among the mobs and the wealth of California. They form an understated but highly dramatic chronicle of lynchings, brutality, and betrayal and of the learning, by a fine mind, of sensitivity and intelligence. The diaries are not scholarly; neither have they been subjected to scholarly editing. Under the circumstances, this is probably all to the good; the volume is good reading and an excellent primary source for knowledge of the Negro in America.

MEANS AND ENDS IN AMERICAN ABOLITIONISM: *Garrison and His Critics on Strategy and Tactics, 1834-1850*. By Aileen S. Kraditor. New York: Pantheon Books. 1969. \$7.95.

This book is a brilliant advance in the efforts of contemporary historians to rescue the abolitionists and their movement from the unfriendly treatment accorded in past accounts. Not only are the tactics and goals of the abolitionists clearly set forth—perhaps for the first time—but also, the figure of William Lloyd Garrison is once again re-examined and he emerges from the process with a heightened reputation.

Northern Illinois University

Thomas B. Jones

THE NOVELS OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. By Alice C. Crozier. New York: Oxford University Press. 1969. \$6.50.

Mrs. Crozier has contributed to the growing collection of Stowe scholarship by explaining the influence of evangelical Protestantism on the themes in Mrs. Stowe's novels. The recognition that Mrs. Stowe embraced an evangelical "religion of love" rather than a "Puritan creed" enables Mrs. Crozier to refute the common misconceptions that Mrs. Stowe's response to slavery was governed by Calvinistic assumptions, that Tom was created by a racist mentality, and that other characters and incidents in her novels were little more than variations on sentimental stereotypes and formulas. By discussing the relationship between these novels and popular religion, Mrs. Crozier's study has also added to a more accurate assessment of the influence of the evangelical movement on American life.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Crozier chose not to clarify the theology of the "religion of love." As a result, she ignores several important aspects of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *Dred*, particularly the theological analyses of class conflict and the provocative religious symbolism of Legree's plantation and the Carolina swamp.

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Theodore R. Hovet